

## FRENCH BACK GEN. WRANGEL

Foreign Office Says Russ Chief Will Be Given Military Aid.

### BEST CHANCE TO BEAT REDS

France Notifies Great Britain of Action Taken—Paris Says Bolsheviki Terms to Poles Will Be Too Harsh.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The French government has decided to recognize Gen. Baron Peter Wrangel as head of the de facto government of South Russia. In making this announcement the ministry of foreign affairs said this recognition implied rendering General Wrangel all possible military assistance.

Two reasons were given by the foreign office for recognizing General Wrangel. The first was his promise to assume all the obligations of the former Russian government. The second was his promise to give Russia a democratic government.

France notified Premier Lloyd George Tuesday of her action. To this effect, it was stated. The French government likewise is notifying its commercial attaché in London to have no dealings with Leonid Krassin and Leo Kamenef, the soviet emissaries in the British capital.

The French foreign office regards the soviet terms to Poland, which the British premier read in the house of commons last night, as only preliminary, and it is convinced that the soviet government would later exact much harsher peace terms.

In announcing the recognition of the South Russian government, the ministry of foreign affairs said the soviet government's anxiety with regard to General Wrangel's successes was due to its knowledge that he was the most competent anti-bolsheviki leader who had yet appeared.

The French believe General Wrangel shows more promise of overthrowing the bolsheviki regime than did the Poles, General Denikin or Admiral Kolchak, in their operations against the soviet.

London, Aug. 13.—I have read the report of France's recognition of General Wrangel as the de facto government in southern Russia with the greatest surprise and anxiety. Premier Lloyd George informed the house of commons that he had read the report of France's action with the greatest interest.

From a source close to the premier it was learned that he is just as strong for peace as he has been during the recent negotiations and will do as much as possible to obtain it.

Paris, Aug. 14.—A great battle is raging along the entire Polish-Russian front, on which hangs the fate of Warsaw, the foreign office was informed. According to a Berlin wireless dispatch, Russian troops have succeeded in reaching Praga, a suburb of Warsaw. In the region of Putusk the Poles have launched a counter-offensive with bayonets, Warsaw reports.

Hundreds of conveyances of all descriptions loaded with hatched wire and driven by boys and old men are streaming toward the Polish capital toward the battle front. Mangled with rifles. All able-bodied men are being relieved from other duties in the light for the defense of Warsaw.

Woman soldiers are hurrying from place to place, acting as couriers and French military mission officers are showing extraordinary activity racing around the city in automobiles.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The French government is sending a note to the United States expressing pleasure that the Russo-Polish situation are "in complete accord," it was learned here.

The French note says it was with these principles in mind that France recognized Gen. Baron Wrangel (anti-bolsheviki commander in South Russia), and decided not to approve the soviet's terms to Poland unless they conformed with these principles. It concludes that France is "happy to note once again the most thorough harmony between the sentiments animating the American and French peoples when there is at stake the future of civilization."

Reds Strike at General Wrangel. Constantinople, Aug. 14.—Bolshevik forces in southern Russia are striking at the extreme flank of Gen. Baron Wrangel's army north of the Crimean peninsula, according to dispatches received in this city.

General Conner Named Traffic Chief. Washington, Aug. 13.—Appointment of Brig. Gen. W. D. Conner as chief of transportation and chief of the inland and coastwise waterways service to succeed Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, resigned, is announced.

Huerta to Meet Villa. Mexico City, Aug. 13.—President de la Huerta will meet Francisco Villa, the bandit whose forces were mustered out at San Pedro de las Colonias, in the near future, according to a dispatch to El Universal.

Turn Down New York Car Men. New York, Aug. 12.—Lindley M. Garrison, federal receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, refused to grant demands of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

To Start New Air Mail Route. St. Louis, Aug. 11.—Air mail service between St. Louis and Chicago will be instituted at 9:30 o'clock next Monday morning. Postmaster Collin M. Selph announced.

EDWARD HOULIHAN



Edward Houlihan of Chicago, is the recently elected supreme director of the Knights of Columbus.

### U. S. STAND ON POLAND

America Friendly With Poles, but for Peace First.

Washington Hopes Russians Will Set Up Government Representing Their Free Will and Purpose.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The American government's position on the Russian-Polish situation was outlined in a note to the Italian government, addressed to Baron Camille Romano Avezanani, Italian ambassador to the United States, which in part follows: "This government believes in a united, free and autonomous Poland state and the people of the United States are earnestly solicitous for the maintenance of Poland's political independence and territorial integrity."

"From this attitude we will not depart, and the policy of this government will be directed to the employment of all available means to render it effectual."

"The government therefore takes no exception to the effort apparently being made in some quarters to arrange an armistice between Poland and Russia, but it would not, at least for the present, participate in any plan for the expansion of the armistice negotiations into a general European conference, which would, in all probability, involve two results from both of which this country strongly recoils, viz.—the recognition of the bolsheviki regime and a settlement of Russian problems almost inevitably upon the basis of a dismemberment of Russia."

"Without any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Russian people, or to suggest what kind of government they should have, the government of the United States does express the hope that they soon will find a way to set up a government representing their free will and purpose."

"When that time comes the United States will consider the measures of practical assistance which can be taken to promote the restoration of Russia, provided Russia has not taken itself wholly out of the pale of the friendly interest of other nations by the pillage and oppression of the Poles."

### SIX VOTES COST \$1,000 EACH

Socialists and Prohibition Parties Barely Represented in Kansas City Election.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 14.—The Kansas City board of election commissioners, canvassing ballots cast in the recent Missouri primary election, announced what it believes to be the highest priced votes cast in the United States. They cost the state almost \$1,000 each. The official canvass in Kansas City disclosed that the Socialists polled two votes, the Prohibition party three.

The cost of printing tickets and sample ballots for the three parties and defraying their share of the primary election expense will exceed \$5,000 and may run as high as \$8,000, Dan Stewart, deputy election commissioner, said.

### SAYS RUSS SOVIETS DOOMED

David R. Francis says the Government Will Be Overthrown Within Six Months.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The soviet government in Russia will be overthrown within the next six months, David R. Francis, American ambassador to Russia prior to the revolution and who still holds that designation technically declared.

The statement of the United States of its policy towards Russia will enhearten the people of Russia to rise against Lenin and Trotsky, Ambassador Francis declared. He stated that not more than 10 per cent of the Russians are in sympathy with the soviet government.

### Cholera Kills Six Hundred.

Seoul, Korea, Aug. 12.—Six hundred deaths have resulted from the epidemic cholera in Korea, and 5,125 cases have been reported.

### Mining Engineers to Meet.

Houghton, Mich., Aug. 13.—Six hundred members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will meet at Houghton, Mich., to discuss the copper country August 23 and 24 for the annual convention.

Kaiser's Woman War Spy Dies. New York, Aug. 16.—Marie K. de Victoria, who was charged during the war with being an important link in the Kaiser's chain of spies, died of pneumonia at a private sanitarium here.

\$40,000 Carnegie Tax Paid. Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 13.—Pennsylvania received a check for \$40,197.67 as the state transfer tax on the estate of Andrew Carnegie within this state. Mr. Carnegie died a year ago, leaving \$31,355,937.23.

Rob Driver and Take Car. Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 13.—Four men, in army uniforms, not only took money from a driver, a taxicab driver, but also his taxicab, but compelled the man to undress and took his clothes.

Carl Haesler Slacker, Pardoned. San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Carl Haesler, formerly a university professor of Milwaukee, who has been imprisoned since the early days of the war as a conscientious objector, was pardoned by President Wilson.

Lightning Kills Two in Kansas. Fredonia, Kan., Aug. 12.—Two men were killed by lightning near here. H. F. Wilson, a young farmer, near Coyleville, was struck while working with a hay baler. Donald Richey, nineteen, was killed at Altoona.

## PONZI QUIZ HITS 3 MORE BANKERS

President and Other Officers of Old Colony Foreign Exchange.

### ITALIAN WIZARD LOCKED UP

Surrendered to Authorities by His Bondsmen—His Victims Are Said to Number Several Staid and Conservative Bankers.

Boston, Aug. 14.—Charles S. Brightwell, president, and Raymond Meyers and Charles C. Meyers, described as secretary and manager respectively of the Old Colony Foreign Exchange company, were arrested charged with conspiracy to defraud as a result of the investigation of sensational financial methods which started with the inquiry into operations of the Securities Exchange company of which Charles Ponzi was the leading figure. The Old Colony Foreign Exchange company recently began business with offices in this city and branches in many parts of New England. It followed the lead of Ponzi in promising unusual returns on notes, the offer in the case being 100 per cent in six months.

Ponzi, who was arrested by federal authorities charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud and later was taken into custody by state authorities and released on bail, was surrendered by his bondsmen, Morris Rudnick, Rudnick had given bonds of \$25,000 in the federal action and \$100,000 in the state court. Ponzi was turned over to the custody of United States Marshal Dunne and later taken to jail.

The Old Colony Foreign Exchange company, which offered 100 per cent interest in six months on notes and which has continued in operation during investigation of Ponzi's affairs, started a run on the company's office in Devonshire street. The crowd became so large that policemen were assigned to keep the people in line. Those who said they wanted their money back and a few who wanted to invest were requested to leave their names and addresses and were told that they would be notified when the company would receive further subscriptions or would be ready to refund.

Washington, Aug. 14.—An amazing feature of the operations of Charles Ponzi, Boston's "financial wizard," is that among his victims are numbered several staid and usually conservative bankers of Boston and other cities, who will have the embarrassing task of testifying how the little Italian immigrant fleeced them. This statement was made by post office department officials.

### DRY CANDIDATES NOTIFIED

Parade Precedes Ceremonies Held at Germantown, O.—Watkins and Colvin to Tour Country.

Germantown, O., Aug. 12.—With representatives from all over the country expected, Dr. Aaron S. Watkins, prohibition party candidate for president, and D. Leigh Colvin, his running mate, were formally notified of their nomination here.

Doctor Watkins is Ohio's third presidential candidate. Mr. Colvin, although a resident of New York, was born in Ohio. He lives in Germantown, Ohio, and is the pastor of the M. E. church and professor of English at Miami Military Institute here. The notification ceremonies were held last night and were preceded by a parade. Following their notification, speaking tours of the candidates are expected to cover almost all parts of the country.

### BOLSHEVIKS HAVE BIG ARMY

Hundred and Forty Thousand Poles Trying to Hold 350,000 Russians at Warsaw.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Polish forces defending Warsaw are outnumbered about two and a half to one. Comprehensive details as to the bolsheviki military organization, received in official cables here, place the strength of the soviet army at the Polish front at 350,000 men. The strength of the Poles has been estimated at 140,000.

### BLAST KILLS 32 AT FLORENCE

Italian Munitions Depot Blows Up as Result of Fire—Several Persons Wounded.

Florence, Italy, Aug. 12.—Thirty-two persons were killed and several wounded in the explosion of a munitions depot here. The explosion resulted from a fire.

### Ousted From Olympic Team.

Antwerp, Aug. 16.—Ben Ahearn, member of the Illinois Athletic club, and holder of the world record in the hop, step and jump, was disqualified from the American Olympic team on charges of insubordination.

### New Hampshire Gain Small.

Washington, Aug. 16.—New Hampshire's population is 443,038, the census bureau announced. The state's growth in the ten years was 12,511, or 2.9 per cent. Its 1910 population having been 430,527.

### Ponzi Bubble Bursts.

Boston, Aug. 14.—Federal authorities who have been auditing the books of Charles Ponzi and the Securities Exchange company report the bankruptcy of the financier as \$7,000,000. Ponzi was arrested.

### Missouri's Wealth \$2,694,190,174.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 14.—The total valuation of all classes of taxable property in Missouri for 1920 is \$2,694,190,174, an increase over last year's valuation of \$340,452, according to the commission.

### General Bowerman, Ninety, Dead.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 12.—Gen. Richard Neville Bowerman, ninety, probably the oldest ranking retired officer of the Union army, died here. He was decorated on the battlefield by General Grant for gallantry.

### German Delegation Dissolved.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The German delegation in Paris which has been maintaining relations with the peace conference has been dissolved. Doctor Goepfert, the head of the delegation, left for Berlin.

### "Babe" Ruth Injured Knee.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 13.—"Babe" Ruth, famous home-run batsman of the New York Yankees, was forced to retire from a game here when he dislocated his knee sliding to second base.

### Paris Welcomes Boy Scouts.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The American boy scouts who have reached Paris were given an official reception at the city hall. The scouts will leave Paris this week for a short visit to the battlefields.

### Miss Harriet Mills

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### SUFFS NEAR VICTORY

Tennessee Senate Gives O. K. to Amendment, 25 to 4.

Ratification by State Now Up to House—Point Is Won in North Carolina.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14.—The Tennessee senate, by a vote of 25 to 4, ratified the woman suffrage amendment.

Whether the state will be the thirty-sixth to put its O. K. on the measure is now up to the house.

Favorable action in the senate was forecast before the vote on the ratification resolution was taken when pro-suffrage forces voted down, 23 to 10, a minority report urging no action on the resolution and offered as a substitute for the favorable committee report.

Seventeen votes were necessary for ratification and when the required number had been recorded a tumultuous demonstration occurred. The speaker had difficulty in restoring order so that the roll call might be completed.

Both the senate and house adjourned until Monday afternoon. Speaker Walker of the house announced that the committee of the lower house to which the resolution had been referred would meet Monday night to consider action.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 14.—Ratification of the federal suffrage amendment was proposed in a resolution offered in the North Carolina legislature by Representative Williams of Cabarrus, the Republican leader, immediately after the reading of a message from Governor Bickett urging favorable action by the general assembly.

The suffragists won the initial battle when, by a vote of 7 to 1, the constitutional committee of the upper house favorably reported a ratification resolution.

### JULY BREAKS ARMY RECORD

More Than Fifteen Thousand Men Accepted for Enlistment During the Month.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Peace time records for army enlistments were broken during July, according to a statement from Adjutant General Harris' office. A total of 15,321 men were accepted for enlistment. This was considered more notable in that July in the past has been a slack month in recruiting stations.

### JAPAN PLANS 18-INCH GUNS

Unable to Compete With U. S. Naval Construction Program, Japs Turn to Armament.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Japan unable to compete with the United States naval construction program, plans to overshadow American warships in armament.

Her new battle cruisers, according to information in naval circles here, are to be equipped with 18-inch guns.

### DENVER STRIKE IS STILL ON

Meeting of Tramway Employees Vote, 771 to 36, in Favor of Striking Out.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 13.—At a meeting of the striking tramway employees, called to determine whether the strikers should return to their work, it was voted that they would not do so. The vote was: In favor of returning to work, 39; against, 771; blank, 7.

### Imports 7,587,195,000 Pounds of Sugar.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Imports of sugar into the United States during the fiscal year of 1920 exceeded those of any previous year, more than 6,000,000,000 pounds, according to a summary of the country's foreign trade in sugar.

### Names Envoy to Argentina.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 16.—Adolph Paul, head of the German South American department, was appointed German minister to Argentina. Foreign Minister Puyreger announced he was persona grata here.

### Greek Premier Shot.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Premier Venizelos of Greece was attacked and wounded as he was leaving the Lyons railroad station for Athens. Two men fired eight shots at him. He was wounded slightly. His assailants were arrested.

### Bandits Threw Red Pepper.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Red pepper bandits made their appearance in Chicago, and after temporarily blinding their girl victim, escaped with \$2,343 in checks and \$200 in currency which she was taking to the bank.

### HELPING PRISONERS OF WAR

Rhodes Scholars Assist Unfortunate Russians Who Have Been Confined in German Prison Camps.

Berlin.—A party of young Americans, all Rhodes scholars, has arrived here from Oxford university to assist in the Y. M. C. A. relief work in connection with the repatriation of Russian prisoners of war.

They will be assigned to various prison camps throughout Germany, where 175,000 Russians are awaiting ships to take them home. About 25,000 already have been sent from Stettin to Narva, but there are so few ships available it may be months before the last of them can be embarked.

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1—Mrs. John T. Pratt, newly elected vice president of the Republican national committee's ways and means committee with headquarters in Chicago. 2—Pageant at Southampton, England, in celebration of the 800th anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers. 3—Some of the soldiers of Governor Cantu of Lower California swearing allegiance to their state flag.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

France Acts Independently of Great Britain in the Russo-Polish Complication.

### PROMISES AID TO WRANGEL

America to Use "All Available Means" to Preserve Poland's Independence—Resistance to Red Armies Increasing—Express Workers Get Wage Increase.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States will employ "all available means" to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of Poland, and will not recognize the soviet government of Russia.

The French government has recognized the Wrangel government of southern Russia and will give it military aid against the bolsheviks; and the French representatives in London have been instructed to break off all relations with Krassin and Kamenef, the soviet trade commissioners there.

The British government, though somewhat dismayed by the American advanced position, maintained the apparent break with France, still hopes and believes a peace can be negotiated between Russia and Poland.

The Russians, persisting in their refusal to permit mediation by any third party, sent a delegation to Minsk to meet the Poles, and continued their circling movement designed to capture Warsaw.

The Poles sent representatives to Minsk to talk armistice, and, having withdrawn in good order from their advanced position, established two lines of defense before Warsaw and prepared for an extensive counter stroke.

In the lineup of the powers, Italy stands with Great Britain, and France stands on the support of the United States. Germany maintains an ostensible neutrality while hoping for the crushing of Poland, believing the Polish adventure was instigated and directed by France.

Such is the summary of conditions, on the day of writing, in the biggest of the wars that are still going on.

President Wilson's statement of America's position was made to Italy. In it he suggested that the conflict might be ended by the withdrawal of all Russian forces from Poland and the withdrawal of all allied troops from ethnographic Russia, together with assurances by the allied and associated powers that Russia will not be dismembered. He urged that any dealings with the soviet regime be confined within "the most narrow boundaries to which the discussion of an armistice can be confined," and scored the soviet government as that of a tyrannical and dishonorable minority whose assurances and guarantees are practically worthless. In asking that the true boundaries of Russia be respected, the note specified that those boundaries should not include Finland, ethnic Poland or such territory as may be agreed upon by a part of the Armenian state. Just what the president meant by "all available means" in promising aid to Poland was not made clear, but it was assumed, both by government officials and by the representatives of Poland in Washington, that the phrase did not include the dispatch of troops.

The Polish position was serious it was not desperate. The stories of panic and complete loss of morale he said were false, and were the result of a propaganda by the enemies of Poland. The spirit of the Polish people was still high, he asserted, and men and women in large numbers were volunteering in all classes of war service.

A correspondent who has just completed the trip from Vladivostok to Finland says that from one end of Russia to the other is heard the cry for food and clothing, and Nikolai Lenin himself is said to have admitted that the Russian people cannot pass through another winter like the last.

On Wednesday the soviet government signed a provisional peace treaty with Latvia and agreed with Finland upon armistice conditions. These arrangements will make more difficult the maintenance of a blockade of Russia by the allies if that course is found necessary.

In Persia the reds have withdrawn from Enzeli and some other places because of lack of supplies, but they have established headquarters of a Persian soviet republic at Ardebil, a little south of the Caspian. The old government remains at Teheran, though its flight has been rumored repeatedly.

Greece continues to increase her forces in Asia Minor and has captured some more strategic positions. Kemal Pasha, however, has not quit by any means and recent dispatches say 15,000 Tartars are on the way to join his national troops for a great offensive against the Greeks, probably on the Smyrna front. According to an agreement between Italy and Greece the Dodecanese has been transferred to Greek sovereignty except Rhodes, where a plebiscite will be held some time in the future.

Technically the world war came to an end Tuesday, so far as the allied nations and their opponents are concerned. On that day the last of the peace treaties, that with Turkey, was signed in Sevres, near Paris. The Anglo-Slavs refused to sign because the treaty provides that the Ottoman debt be partitioned among former Turkish

seven, enlisted as a carpenter's mate, second class, United States navy, at Norfolk, Va., March 5, 1917. This American was before the United States and Germany were at war.

Love was a seaman in the United States navy during the American Civil war, and with him in the United States forces in the war against Germany were two of his grandsons.

Love was called into active service in this war May 20, 1917; was discharged on medical survey December 6, 1917; enlisted again 13 days later

and served until May, 1918, when he was discharged.

In a recent letter to the war risk insurance bureau the aged sailor said regarding his enlistment to fight Germany: "When the war between the United States and Germany was imminent in March, 1917, and I saw in a store window a chronograph of the 'spirit of 1776' grandfather father and son, I concluded I could serve as well as that grandfather of the Revolutionary days, especially as I was still a young man."

Camps have reduced the Russians to a pitiable condition. Many are ill, some insane, and all undernourished. From the German government each receives a small monthly allowance which is insufficient to provide even the necessities of life.

Camp officials permit the prisoners to seek outside work, which, however, is most difficult to find. One Russian who was employed two weeks by a peasant ruined his only pair of shoes, and then was charged the full amount of his wages for his board.

Five years' confinement in prison

### teritories allocated to other states

and because Jugo-Slavia did not receive Macedonia as she asked. The United States did not sign the treaty owing to President Wilson's objection to the presence of the sultan in Constantinople, the allocation of Thrace and Smyrna to Greece, and the Asia Minor mandates.

Much interest and some excitement were caused by the British government's course in dealing with the visit of Archbishop Mannix of Australia, the warm advocate of free Ireland, who spent some weeks in the United States. He intended to land in Ireland, but government agents removed him from the liner and put him ashore at Penzance under technical arrest. He proceeded to London, but his movements were restricted by orders. He received invitations to address meetings in many places in England, Scotland and Ireland. The treatment of the archbishop looks, at this distance, like a characteristic bit of British "muddling," but probably the government knew what it was about. To an interviewer the archbishop said what he wanted was to see England, get out of Ireland, intimating that the latter as an independent country would be no more the enemy of Great Britain than it is now.

Another big wage increase award was made last week by the United States railway labor board, the employees of the American Railway Express company being the beneficiaries this time. They were granted a flat increase of 16 cents an hour and the total will amount to \$80,550,445 a year. The heads of the four unions affected appeared well satisfied with the award.

The railway rate increase ran against a snag in Illinois when the state public utilities commission ruled that the 2-cent passenger fare in the state was restored by the passing of the wartime transportation act; denied applications for increases to 3.6 cents per mile, for increased surcharges on Pullman and parlor car fares for increase of commutation rates and for increased milk rates; and denied application for 40 per cent increase in freight rates, granting a temporary increase of 13-13 per cent.

Franklin Roosevelt was formally notified Monday of his nomination for the vice presidency by the Democrats, and two days later opened the Democratic campaign in Chicago with a speech in which he made a special plea for the support of the old ball Moose element. Both in this address and in his speech of acceptance he exhibited a spirit of fair-mindedness that won commendation. Governor Cox began his speaking tour the latter part of the week.

The front porch campaign plans for Senator Harding have not been changed, but the Republican leaders will make extensive use of "publicity"—news stories, advertising and the movies. It was expected that Harding would soon declare himself as to just what kind of a League of Nations he thinks would be acceptable to the American people, for he does not wish the nation to believe that because he is against the Wilson league, he is against any league.